in the river, furnished with open water, and also beds of * eamelotes/—a sloping open grassy bank on one side, where the Garpinchos can lie in the daytime in the cooler weather, sleeping and basking in the sunshine; on the other a low shelving bank, clothed with * Sarandi" scrub growing out into the black reeking mud and shallow water beyond." They always take to the water when alarmed, at a rate and with a gait which reminded Mr. Aplin of a Pig. When in the water they swim slowly with the upper part of the head, including nose, eyes, and ears, above the surface. But they can dive for a considerable time and distance, and baffle their enemies by seeking the shelter of a mass of water-plants, and lying there with their, noses only just above the surface.

The genus *Dolichotis ** has long ears, and generally resembles a rather long-legged Hare in appearance. The front-feet are four-toed, the hind three-toed. The Patagonian Cavy, as this animal is called, has twelve dorsal vertebrae, and rudimentary clavicles.[2] The paroccipital processes are long ; the incisors are white, and are not grooved in front. The sternum has six pieces, and seven ribs reach it.

Co/da, including the species *O. yorcellus,* the Guinea-pig (which name is a corruption apparently of Guiana pig)> has the same number of toes on its hind- and fore-feet as has the Capybara. The name applied to the wild stock whence our Guinea-pig is derived is the Restless Cavy. The fur is greyish ; of the domestic animals the colour is too well known to need description.

Fam. 4. Dasyproctidae.—The genus *Coelogenys* includes but two species. *G. paca,* known as the "Spotted Cavy" or "Paca," has a brown body, with white spots like those of a Dasyure ; it is one of the largest of Rodents, and has a quite short tail. The hand and foot are both provided with five digits; but the thumb is small, and in the foot the three middle toes considerably exceed the others in length. The hind-foot is practically three-toed. The fibula is not nearly so reduced as in *DolicJiotis.* The skull of the animal is remarkable for the extraordinary

development in breadth of the jugal arch, which is sculptured externally. There is a large cavity formed below, at the maxillary end of this huge

[1] **Beddard, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1891, p. 236.**

[a] **These are stated by Tnllberg to be absent. I have found them, but they are very small bones, not more than half an inch long.**